The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2412. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

EUROPE.

ADVICES TWO DAYS LATER.

THE NORTH BRITON AT QUEBEC.

The King of Sardinia Forces the Passage of the Sesia.

BOLD OPERATIONS OF GARIBALDI.

The Austrians on the Frontier of Parma.

A New Move in the Direction of Peace.

The Emperor of Austria on his Way to the Seat of War.

MEETING OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

A GERMAN ARMY TO GUARD THE RHINE.

Advance in Cotton—Breadstuffs Declining—Provisions Steady—Consols 93 1-8 a 93 3-8.

QUEBEC, Saturday, June 11.

The steam ship *North Briton*, from Liverpool on Wednesday, June 1, passed Father Point at 4 o'clock on Saturday morning, and reached Quebec in the evening.

The steamship *Niagara*, from Boston and Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on the 30th May.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 26th.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of June 12.

THE WAR.

The news from the seat of war is interesting.

An official Sardinian bulletin says that the ardinians passed the Sesia in the face of the Austrians, who were defeated at Palestro, after a severe conflict, and darted the place, making many prisoners. The Sardinians were under the immediate command of King Victor Emanuel.

Garibaldi was making some bold movements in Lombardy. On the 27th, after a furious fight of three hours he entered Como. The Austrians retreated to Camerlata, where the combat was renewed, and the Austrians again retreated towards Milan. All the steamers on the Lake were in the hands of the patriots.

It was reported old Berne, that on the 30th, Garibaldi was defeated by a superior force and withdrew into the Canton Tessin, but this lacks confirmation, and Turin dispatches give the impression that he was making further progress.

The contents of the French bulletins are unimportant.

The Emperor was about to move his head-quarters to Alessandria, and it was reported he would go to [illegible] Miller, England and France will make new strenuous efforts to end the war.

A fight had occurred at Florence between some English war sailors and some American sailors on account of the latter wearing tri-color rosettes, but no details had been received.

The Emperor of Austria quitted Vienna on the 29th, and arrived at Verona on the 31st May, accompanied by his brother, the Archduke Charles, General Hess, and others.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The English Parliament met on the 31st May. Speaker Denison was unanimously reelected.

The terms offered by the Government to the Atlantic Telegraph Company to be considered at the approaching meeting, are an Eight per cent. guarantee for twenty five years, provided the Cable is in successful operation at the rate of one hundred words per hour, and they will pay £26,000 per annum for messages; the arrangement for £14,000 per annum to stand good to the Company in return for the surrender of the exclusive privilege of landing a cable on the coast of Newfoundland.

The Red Sea Cable was believed to have been successfully laid from Suez to Perim, a distance of 1,200 miles.

The English funds were buoyant at the advance quoted.

LATEST ENGLISH NEWS BY THIS ARRIVAL.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 1.

The *Times* announces that the address in reply to the Royal speech will be moved by the Hon. Alexander Kinnaird, M. P. for South Lancaster, and will be seconded by Sir James Stephenson, M. P. for Portsmouth.

The Queen held a council yesterday.

The Earl of Elgin had an audience on his return from China, and Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe on his return from Constantinople.

Miss Florence Nightingale is in a precarious state of health, but the *Advertiser* contradicts the report of her having entered a convent.

Dr. Hassall, the Medical Officer of Health for the City of London, reports that the Thames has, within the last few days, notwithstanding the early period of the year, exhibited unmistakable symptoms of offensiveness, and more pungently than last Summer.

General Sir Harry Smith, commanding the Northern and Midland districts, will relinquish his command in September next.

The *Economist Magazine*, in reference to the prospects of the money market, says that the expectation seems to be that the value of accommodation for the present will be comparatively easy, but that subsequently an increased demand will arise, which will even carry the rate, towards the close of the year, to 4½ or 5 per cent.

From the Daily News, May 31—P. M.

The funds rise established in the funds, to-day, amounted to three-eighths per cent., making one per cent. in two days, and a total rebound of nearly five per cent. from the lowest point touched during the panic. Most classes of other securities also participated, to-day, in the upward movement. Among the considerations which assisted the rise, to-day, was an impression that the Austrians are getting the worst of the struggle, and that an early and general advance of the allied forces is probable. The improvement established in the foreign exchanges, at a moment when gold is flowing in so freely from Russia, Turkey and the United States, independently of the remittances again becoming due from Australia, likewise operated on the favorable side. There were no bullion operations at the Bank to-day. The gold arrivals from St. Petersburg, to-day, amounted to £30,000, nearly the whole of which is expected to be taken to the Bank. The foreign exchanges, this afternoon, were more favorable for this country.

From the London Times, May 31—P. M.

The Funds opened this morning with undiminished firmness. There was no news to excite attention, and speculation is dormant. The Savings bank purchases appear to have ceased. Of the £200,000 by the *Niagara*, £140,000 have arrived in London, and been taken for the Continent. The remainder being on French account, will go to France direct from Liverpool. In foreign exchanges, this afternoon, the rate on Hamburg was slightly higher. During the month just ended the movement in coin is now seen to be entirely upward, and an advance has been established of 3% pounds, although scarcely a single fact has transpired to either the direction of political affairs.

Colonel Sir Harry Smith, commanding the Northern and Midland districts, will relinquish his command in September next.

In the market for English railway stocks there was yesterday a further advance of ½ to 1¼ per cent. The purchases by the public continue, although on a less extensive scale. The remarkable fall in the shares of the Ceylon Railway Company continues, and renewed doubts are felt as to the feasibility of its being constructed within the limits of the guaranteed capital.

FRANCE.

It was rumored that Napoleon returns in August after the first series of military operations.

Heavy shipments of artillery and siege material were progressing.

The Paris Bourse was buoyant at over one per cent. advance; the Threes closed at 68f. 75c.

GERMANY.

The Military Committee of the German Diet was reported to have approved of a motion to place an army on the Rhine and will propose its adoption.

English Ignorance and Prejudice in Regard to France.

Paris Correspondence of London Morning Post.

If the public in England are to form their own opinions on continental politics by the assertions of certain journals which pretend to instruct them, they will be continually deceived. That many do form their opinions about France from what they read in the journals in question, is obvious from the language of Englishmen one meets in Paris. The other day I encountered a gentleman who exclaimed: "Well, I suppose this fellow can't last long"—(meaning the Emperor)—"sure to kick up a row whilst he is in Italy. And then he'll get no money for the war. War! Why the war never can be popular in France; and as for the Italians, they must hate the——dogs, yet." Now, where is all this information obtained? The gentleman who related it to me is a man of ordinary reasoning powers and observation, and employs two or three hours every day of his life in reading English newspapers. He is a militiaman, a riflecorps and a deputy lieutenant, and in every sense of the word a "jolly good fellow." He confesses to hating the French sincerely, partly because they eat frogs, but more particularly because he "don't know exactly why." Militiamen, I have observed, generally talk about soldiering more than those who have made it a profession; so my friend Captain Hawksbury just now is more amusing than usual. We dined last night at the "*Trois Frères*," when he favored me with the ideas of Londoners about the Emperor of the French and the expected union of Russia and France to invade England. If this gentleman represents the Cockney politics of the day correctly, there is a wonderful amount of contradiction afloat amongst the 3,000,000 of London. All hooted the Emperor of the France "can't last," although France be a bankrupt country, still it appears Napoleon III. unpopular at home, and the French nation beggared, is to invade Eng and! Is it the excellent pale ale of England that produces this muddle? Then how are we exiles from our native land to understand Englishmen at home when they speak about national defences? Hawksbury last night had scarcely got through his bottle of sherry ("none of your French red rot for me, Mr. M.") when he pictured one of the most noble and numerous British armies ever got together. Hawksbury called our counterpart the Heavy C——, and a variety of militia regiments "the finest troops in the world, sir;" then a magnificent fleet was animating the Channel, and an army of 200,000 regular troops waiting for the enemy, which he believed the rifle corps alone would dispose of. This was very cheerful, and we parted, congratulating each other on the safety of Old England. Hawksbury whistling a match of "Rule Britannia" as he proceeded towards Maunoir's. This morning my friend makes his appearance, and with a downcast expression says: "The French army is in better condition than ours, everything in England is neglected—Horse Guards—bad! Upon my honor, I think the French would lick us. You know modern warfare has changed everything, my dear fellow—science, more than pluck, will win the day. Then as to our fleet—can't get men—badly managed—French ships very fine—Cherbourg—upon my soul, I don't know how we should get out of it." Hawksbury then flew into a rage, and again abused the Emperor Napoleon III., who appeared to be the cause of our asserted deficiencies by land and sea, and every evil under the sun. Is this an illustration of England at home? Certainly one sees something like it in the London papers—ignorance, inconsistency, prejudice and ill humor. England seems to be chafing in a cage of wounded pride, and determined to quarrel with France. How much better it would be if we did more and said less. Surely, whilst all Europe is saddled with a big garrison we ought to have strong fleets and large armies always ready, no matter whether Napoleon or any other sovereign reigns in France. Better to be always prepared with an efficient regular army and strong fleet than to talk nonsense about invasion, and rifle-men and militia. I assure you we look supremely ridiculous in the eyes of our neighbors during these periods of panic, which are always followed by the most reckless indifference. Returning to the determination of some Englishmen not to learn the truth about France, and insisting on being duped, I find (few will remember that Napoleon III. is indebted for

POSTSCRIPT.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Star of the West.

$1,529,595 IN TREASURE.

The United States Mail steamship *Star of the West*, A. G. Gray commanding, from Aspinwall June 3 and Key West June 6, with mails, treasure and passengers, arrived at this port early this morning.

The *Star of the West* left at Key West $205,000 in transit for New-Orleans.

Left in the port of Aspinwall U. S. steam-frigate *Roanoke*, all well.

The Jamestown left on 3d inst., for Greytown.

June 7, lat. 23° 20', lon. 84°, exchanged signals with bark *Milton*, showing Wakeman, Dixon & Co.'s signals, standing to northeast.

There is no Californian news of consequence by this arrival, which has not been anticipated by the Overland Mail, the advices by which were to the 16th ultimo.

We are indebted to Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co. for the prompt delivery of packages.

The following is the Treasure List of the *Star of the West*:

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$361,000	J. H. Coghill	$20,058
American Ex. Bank	121,000	Goldsmith & Co.	12,400
W. Tucker & Co.	105,616	Heuster & Bros.	16,000
Freeman & Co.	82,656	Z. Kinstein Bros.	15,000
S. Kelly & Co.	17,000	Roberts, Morgan & Co	15,000
Jas. Patrick & Co.	62,006	J. Buller & Brother	13,700
Dungan, Sherr. & Co.	56,500	Rowland & Aspinw'l	13,800
Adams & Co.	55,000	Sanford & Sons	10,075
Metropolitan Bank	50,000	Clark & Wilbur	10,000
T. McCahill & Co.	45,000	F. Naylor	10,000
Richard Patrick	42,000	Butcher & Brother	10,000
W. Seligman & Co.	38,000	Jennings & Brewster	9,000
Order	34,400	S. C. Knight & Co.	7,350
Charles W. Cressy	32,800	Jansen, Bond & Co.	6,500
W. Rigg & Co.	30,000	R. Mosley & Son	6,000
J. B. Lyman & Co.	29,700	Kerby, Byrne & Co.	5,600
J. B. Weir	20,885	J. G. Parker & Son	5,000
De Witt, Kettle & Co.	23,000	W. F. Seave	5,636
Sloan & Wilden	21,460	Baker & Morrill	4,230
Treadwell & Co.	21,000	C. C. Baker	4,465
H. Cohn & Co.	21,200	H. Hastings	3,099
E. Meeker & Adams	20,000	W. Meeriger	2,099
Total			$1,513,975

FROM ASPINWALL.

Howland & Aspinw'l	$9,000	Dawson & Maxwell	$1,000
Dwyer & Colgate	2,270	F. Kopp	400
R. J. Fraser	1,000	S. Lansburg & Bro.	250
J. Krause	1,200	L. Isaacs	50
Total			$15,620

Passengers.

H. W. Halleck, lady and servant, John Sickles, Lieut. Chas. Churchill, R. Kite, J. E. Boyd, W. T. Bryant, S. Routenon, J. M. Wright, Mr. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Brother, Thos. Hall, P. Christ and wife, Mr. Healy and child, Mr. Lambert, F. Peter, F. D. Fairbank, L. Pollack, J. Connolly and wife, W. H. Glover, R. H. Brascroft, T. R. Bailey, Geo. Work, C. C. Terry, Mrs. Boradaile, J. P. Davis, John Davis, D. F. Macey, J. B. Brittain, Chas. Davies and wife, J. Filkenton, G. W. Wilcox, F. A. Fowler, W. F. Sleight, D. Thompson, J. C. Wells, M. Perkins and two infants, Mr. Schanen, R. F. Cox, sell and wife, J. J. Wright, Mr. D. W. Moore, S. Richardson, J. A. Wetherby, F. Willard, W. Mahlinnar, A. T. Langton and wife, T. Kingman, Mrs. Langton, J. Smiley, J. H. Dall, A. Singer, J. Mowenstein, wife and child, J. Reese, J. Kelly, J. King, J. Galloway, F. P. Wilder, W. Reed, J. Connell, W. Westover, Reliare, Jas. H. Baker, W. A. Ewiner, H. G. Comstock, C. B. Johnson, R. F. Boswell, J. W. Bligh, S. Harris, J. Sloan, W. G. Wagoner, D. B. D. R. Scoffe, J. Hatzmann, W. Sacks, Mrs. Geo. Robinson, Susan L. Ford, E. T. Conwell, L. Roberts and wife, E. T. Fiis, Sandres and wife, G. Dixon, H. W. Dunning, J. and G. Edwards, C. McDermot, J. D. Sullivan, Mrs. S. L. Farley, W. Watchild, G. Fairchild, Mrs. Cotter, B. Horner, W. Story, E. H. Adams, D. Avery, J. Avery, J. A. Morse, J. H. Renaly, H. H. Johnson, W. H. Cockar, A. Roeder, R. M. Chase, Geo. Gordon, H. Meyers, W. Dillon, C. J. Fox, U. S. Consul, Mrs. F. Dimon, 3 children and servant, G. L. Dimon, Sa'se, H. Schuber & Son, S. Crosby & Boy, Chas. Fripp, Mrs. Meagers, Mr. Sayre, C. Ward, Mrs. Ward, Valleville, Jose Rodrigues, C. A. Rivas, Dr. Garrett, M. Saldwin, M. Sommer & Bro., J. Hermann, J. M. Yeo, Mrs. Hyde, [illegible] Miller, 2 children and servant.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, June 11.

The steamer *Jasper* is below, from Minatitlan 6th inst., with California advices of May 20.

The mail steamship *John L. Stephens*, which left San Francisco on the 20th for Panama, took $1,800,000 in treasure and 400 passengers.

Business was good in San Francisco and the accounts from the mines were good—there being plenty of water.

Coffee had advanced six cents per pound; sales of Rio at 13 cents. In other articles there was no particular change to notice.

The news from Fraser's River was discouraging.

The ships *Lookout*, *Storm King* and *Derby*, from New-York; *Golden Rocket* and *Nightingale*, from Boston; *Georgiana*, from Melbourne; *James Brown*, *Santa Claus* and *Black Prince*, from Hong Kong, and United States sloop-of-war *Decatur*, from Realejo, had arrived at San Francisco.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

News from New-Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, June 11.

The Santa Fé mail of May 23 reached Independence this morning.

A mass meeting of the Democracy of Santa Fé, on the 15th, indorsed the Administration, and also delegated to Congress Mr. Otero.

Great preparations were making to receive the Hon. J. S. Phelps, of Missouri, who had been invited by the Legislature to visit New-Mexico.

The Stockton mail arrives at Santa Fé regularly since the establishment of a military post at the crossing of the Colorado.

There has been no rain this year in New-Mexico.

Anniversary of the German Singing Association.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 11.

The eighth Anniversary of the German Singing Association commenced this evening, with the reception in Monument-square of the Societies from New-York, Philadelphia, Lancaster, and other places. Afterwards, there was a display of fireworks and a torchlight procession. The grand concert comes off on Monday or Tuesday, and concludes with an immense pic-nic.

Freshet in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 11.

It is reported there was a freshet along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Road last night.

Naval Intelligence.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 11.

The new United States steam sloop-of-war returned to-day from a trial trip. The ship works admirably under steam and sail.

The Ship Audubon.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 11.

The ship *Audubon*, whose loss by fire is reported, was owned by Williams & Daland, of this city, and was insured in State-street for $35,000.

Schooner General Clinch Ashore.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 11.

Schooner *General Clinch*, hence for Providence, is ashore, on L'Homme Dieu Shoal, bilged and full of water.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY (GRADUATES.—The following are the names of the acting midshipmen who have recently graduated at the Naval Academy, arranged in the order of merit, viz:

No. 1, Wilburn S. Hall, of Louisiana; No. 2, Alfred T. Mahan, of New-York; No. 3, Samuel W. Averett, of Virginia; No. 4, George C. Remy, of Iowa; No. 5, A. Sidell Mackenzie, of New-Jersey; No. 6, Norman A. Farquhar, of Pennsylvania; No. 7, Samuel D. Greene, of Rhode Island; No. 8, Henry B. Claiborne, of Louisiana; No. 9, Charles H. Swasey, of Massachusetts; No. 10, George A. Borchert, of Georgia; No. 11, Theodore F. Kane, of New-York; No. 12, Beatty P. Smith, of New-York; No. 13, C. M. Schoonmaker, of New-York; No. 14, Hilary Canas, of Louisiana; No. 15, Roderick Prentiss, of Indiana; No. 16, Roderick L. McCook, of Ohio; No. 17, Samuel H. Hackett, of Pennsylvania; No. 18, Gilbert C. Wiltse, of New-York; No. 19, Thomas E. Spencer, of Connecticut; No. 20, Walter R. Butt, of Washington Territory.

The foregoing have been ordered to sea, to the following vessels: Midshipmen Mahan, Claiborne, Canas, Wiltse, and Spencer, to the *Congress*. Midshipmen Hall, Borchert, Kane, and Butt, to the *Constellation*. Midshipmen Remy, Mackenzie, Greene, and Swasey, to the *Hartford*. Midshipmen Farquhar, Schoonmaker, Prentiss, and McCook, to the *San Jacinto*. Midshipmen Averett, Smith, and Hackett to the *Wyoming*.—*Constitution*.

THE CROPS.

Better Accounts—The Damage Confined to a Small District.

The effects of the frost upon the crops at the West prove to be less destructive than the first accounts gave reason to apprehend. The worst damage was in Central Ohio. North and South of a line drawn through the middle of that State, the crops suffered very little. Unfortunately, the devastated region comprises some of the best wheat land of Ohio; yet the accounts given in our latest exchanges do not represent the case as hopeless. Further West, there are few complaints.

Of the effect in Ohio, the Columbus *State Journal*, June 10, says:

"The frost appears to have been most severe in the central and southern counties of Ohio. Accounts conflict as to the injury done to the wheat crop, and from this fact, we are inclined to believe that it has not been so great as was at first supposed. Some localities have escaped entirely; in others, the crop will be almost a total failure. The corn crop, generally, is not so injured but that it may speedily recover, if the weather prove favorable."

The Cleveland *Herald*, of June 10, says:

"It was impossible, until two or three days after the freeze, to ascertain the real injury. There is a belt of country lying midway from lake to river, running from the N. E. to the S. W., on which the wheat is badly, nearly totally injured.

The line of this Ohio appeared to have been from the lake northward but severest in the centre, and shading off to the western coast side, so that on the borders of lower western the effect was slight. The injury was not very serious further than midway, East and West, in the State."

In the district where the frost was most severe, a panic seems to have raged. The Youngstown (O.) *Register* pictures the effect upon the farmers:

"The prevailing sentiment is that most of the wheat-fields on the uplands will not be worth the cutting, and we have many of whole acres being offered at a dollar apiece. Optimists and accounts, however, are conflicting as regards the wheat, and it is too early yet to depend on either. The farmers seem to be panic-stricken by the frost, and all the pulls and flour depots in the vicinity have been besieged since Monday morning with people from town and country, anxious to purchase flour ere it gets up to starvation prices.

Buckwheat is also in demand among farmers, for sowing, in anticipation of a failure in the wheat crop. Others are plowing up their fallow land, and planting it with corn and potatoes, in order to make up for a deficiency of wheat."

The Toledo (O.) *Blade*, June 9, confirms the report that the line of the frost was plainly marked in one section only [illegible] Says:

"We are in receipt of a letter from Cyrus Howard, Esq., of Henry county, and at Monroeville, giving the result of his observation as to the effect of the recent frost in the region traversed from Jefferson to Monroeville.

He says that Jefferson, the route of the Sandusky and Indiana Railroad, and the greater portion of the line of the Sandusky and Newark Road, the fall wheat, corn, potatoes, and garden vegetables were literally destroyed. It was the general opinion that nine-tenths of the wheat crop of the country named is lost.

The corn may, to a great extent, recover; but even this is deemed questionable, as in most fields but little evidence of life is left. In many cases in Licking, Knox and Richland counties, the farmers are replanting. The frost appears to have been heaviest in these counties. In Licking even the clover and grass, together with garden vegetables, were destroyed.

As Mr. Howard came North, he perceived a change for the better, which continued until at Monroeville but slight signs of frost were noticed.

There seems but little doubt that the region of country described by Mr. H. has suffered more severely than other portions of Ohio."

In Illinois there has been no damage. The Chicago *Journal*, June 9, has the following:

"It is a settled fact that considerable damage has been done throughout the country to garden vegetation. But as regards corn and wheat, though scorched in some localities, they have not suffered much permanent injury. Where the insect had begun its ravages in the wheat fields, the frost has effectually destroyed the pest and not materially injured the plant.

There is but little doubt of the recovery of the wheat and corn from the effects of the frosts. But should the corn have been cut off, there is sufficient time to replant, the only effect being to delate the crop.

This is the conclusion of the whole matter,' as gathered from private and newspaper sources, the exaggerated reports on 'Change to the contrary notwithstanding.

Further details from Illinois, received by private letters. The Bishop Journal, June 9, says on the receipt in that city of advices from parties in Chicago, who have structural means of obtaining reliable information on the subject, which state that the crops in Illinois have sustained no damage from the late severe frost.

The *Journal* adds:

"From all we can learn, the crops west of Ohio are generally, excepting a few localities which have suffered to a trivial extent."

A letter from Galena, Ill., to the St. Louis *Republican*, says:

"The frost of last week cut down much of the corn and vegetables, but it will do the fields no permanent injury. The wheat and oats, probably, derive benefit from it. This check of growth will give thickness to Spring stalks on some fields. The Messian fly has made its appearance."

Of the frost in New-Jersey, the Newark *Daily* says:

"As for our own State, we may say, it is believed that it has substantially escaped thus far unscathed. And we repeat, that a strong hope may be justly entertained, for the reasons stated, as well as others, that, should the season be favorable hereafter, fair and reasonable crops may yet reward the industry of the husbandman."

An Elopement and a Capture.

From the Rochester Democrat, June 11.

Yesterday forenoon, a man named Jacob Weisner, who keeps a boarding-house and saloon in Palmyra, came to the city in pursuit of his wife, whom he suspected to have eloped in company with one Michael Lorrer, a gas-fitter, residing in the same place. The assistance of the police was invoked, and after a search of some hours, the missing wife and her male companion were found at the rooms of an acquaintance in Bennett's Block, corner of Buffalo and Washington streets. The culprits were arrested, and taken to the police-office, where an examination was held, which resulted in a disclosure of the following facts:

Lorrer, who has a wife and two children in Palmyra, has for a considerable time past been quite intimate in the family of Weisner, and improved his opportunities so well that he appears to have supplanted his friend in Mrs. Weisner's affections to a very great extent, and was permitted by the lady to squire her about in a very imprudent manner, to say the least of it—taking her out riding, and so on, without the knowledge of her husband. Some slight suspicion seems to have entered the mind of Weisner, at times, but it does not appear that he took any very decided steps in the matter, and the *liaison* went on without serious interruption. Mrs. Weisner has a sister in Walworth, it seems, whose husband died not long since, and it is supposed that the circumstance has been used in a measure to cover up the designs of the guilty parties. A few days ago Mrs. Weisner left home, where she, of all was her paramount, and two children, for the purpose of visiting this sister in her affliction. On Thursday morning, without notifying her husband of her intention, she left her sister's and took the stage for Macedon, where she met a train from the East, on which Lorrer was a passenger. Together they came on to this city, and took a room at Lawrence's Hotel, where Lorrer registered their names as man and wife. In the evening they visited the theatre in company, and after the performance returned to the hotel. They occupied the same apartment during the night, and in the morning Lorrer as represented his companion as his wife in giving an order to the porter. After breakfast they went out to call on the family in Bennett's Block, where they were found by the husband, who was accompanied by Officer Wagner.

At the Police office the guilty parties appeared to be perfectly composed. The woman, who is young and quite good-looking, was remarkably cool, and met her husband's eye without flinching. She did not deny coming to the city with Lorrer, but wanted it believed that she did so merely to pay a visit. As to the occupation of the same room by herself and Lorrer during Thursday night, her story was that he slept on a lounge and she on the bed. Lorrer was not at all communicative on the subject, but was very anxious not to be exposed in the papers. We are informed that he is quite a lady's man, and has been in two or three scrapes of a similar character before. He is even now under bonds to appear at Court in Wayne County, for an affair in which a woman is the complainant. Weisner, the unlucky husband, felt very badly indeed. We should judge him to be a simple-minded, inoffensive man, by his looks, and such is the character given him by his acquaintances.

The police justice was at some loss how to dispose of the case, but finally determined to hold both the runaways as disorderly persons. Lorrer found an acquaintance who became his bail, but the woman being without friends, seemed likely enough at one time to get a taste of penitentiary discipline, unless her husband would consent to take her back. This he was more than half disposed to do all the time, but she showed no such signs of repentance as would justify the most liberal minded man in taking such a course. She finally appealed to her paramour, and he induced the same friend who had signed his bond to interfere in her behalf.

After matters had progressed thus far, the indulgent husband concluded that since his wife would not make any overtures for a reconciliation, he would do so. He therefore signed her bail-bond himself as one of the sureties. That matter being settled, he directed her to go to the depôt and await his coming, which she did, and the two returned to Palmyra together on the next train.

POLITICAL.

Speech of the Hon. Lewis D. Campbell.

An American meeting was held in Cincinnati on Thursday evening, June 9, apparently to consider the action of the recent Republican State Convention of Ohio, relative to the Massachusetts Two Years' Amendment. The Hon. L. D. Campbell was present, and spoke as follows, according to the report of the Cincinnati *Gazette*:

"Mr. Campbell introduced his remarks by saying that it was thirty-one years since he first addressed, in this city, in political life, commencing in the office of the Cincinnati Gazette, then under the editorial charge of Mr. Maxwell. Since that time he has taken an active part in political affairs, both State and National.

One year ago, after he had served his constituents six years in Congress, he was driven from his seat—to which his constituents had elected him—without the poor privilege granted to criminals, to defend himself. Thus driven into retirement, he had no desire to again take part in political affairs; and he desired to state that he would not discuss the questions at issue between the parties, as he did not intend to take part in the campaign this Fall.

He then adverted to the charge made against him, that he had gone into the Committee of the late Republican Convention to act as fugleman of the Americans. It was a misrepresentation. The truth was, that in the meeting of that Committee he proposed a resolution simply reindorsing the Philadelphia Platform. This was rejected. After this came up the Fugitive Slave Law for a resolution demanded in consequence of the decision of Judge Swan.

Then, when he thought the Committee might return to the Convention, came up the resolution denouncing what is known as the Massachusetts Amendment. He opposed it, but did not see he was authorized to speak for the Americans. He had no desire to regard the reputation of the Republican Party, with whose he had acted since its organization. The Americans had been invited to participate in that Convention. The resolution finally adopted he regarded as a direct and palpable insult to them. [Applause.] When he invites a man to his house, shall he immediately spit in his face? Such was the character of the action of the Republican Convention.

He did not think it was required of a State Convention to denounce the acts of the Legislatures of other States. He then referred to the passage of the act of the late Ohio Legislature, which prohibits any person from voting in whose veins was any admixture of African blood. This he thought as objectionable as the one censured.

Mr. Campbell was opposed to bringing into that Convention any such issue of secession. At the close of the proceedings Mr. Mount, a young German of this city, asked leave to make a statement, which was granted. It was to the effect that the German Republicans of this city demanded a resolution rebuking the Massachusetts amendment. Finally, as the Committee was about to retire, word was brought that the Germans had left the Convention because of the non-passage of the said resolution. The resolution as reported by Mr. Hezekiah was passed. He also alluded to the charge concerning Mr. T. C. Day—to wit: that he demanded the passage of that resolution. He did not appear to defend his friend Day, for he was able to take care of himself; (at this there was tremendous applause,) but the charge was incorrect. Mr. Day was not guilty of such want of propriety. He pronounced the charge against Mr. Cosgrin also false—Mr. C. was not in the habit of getting "mad." His explanation on this point was the same as that also made public.

In regard to the candidates nominated, he did not believe they knew anything about the platform adopted, at the time. At the next election, he expected to vote for whom he pleased, as he did not hold himself bound by the action of any Convention, whether of platform or candidates. If he disliked the former, he split upon it; if the latter, he split upon them. He expected to make his own selection in regard to Judges.

Mr. C. said that he had not come to counsel the Americans to adopt any particular course; they knew their duty, and knowing it, they would perform it without counsel. He yet hoped that the mistake made at Columbus would be corrected.

His remarks on the fugitive slave law, and other matters in which the public are interested, were well timed and pointed, and frequently brought down the house. In conclusion, he counselled conciliation and harmony.

The meeting adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That we recommend a mass convention of all the conservative citizens of Ohio, to be held in Cincinnati on Wednesday, the 6th of July next, to nominate a State ticket, which shall reflect the opinion of all who are in favor of sustaining an honest fiduciary, and faithful application of the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress in the local affairs of our Territories; who oppose an unwarrantable foreign influence in our politics, and who are devoted to, and under all circumstances will maintain the integrity of our National Union.

The Italian Committee, organized for the purpose of raising funds for the relief of the families of Italian soldiers engaged in the war for the independence of Italy, present their first subscription list to the public, and beg leave to inform the friends of Italy that they will continue to receive contributions for the above-named object at the office of the Treasurer, Octavius Famsworth, No. 34 Beaver-street, or through the Managers of the Association, who are furnished with subscription books, containing the autograph signatures of the President and Treasurer.

The funds thus collected will be forwarded *entire* to the Central Committee of Turin for distribution, the members of the New-York Committee defraying from their own private purses any expenses which may be incurred in the prosecution of their object.

The Committee have resolved, after publishing the names of subscribers in the papers of this City, as a guarantee against any omissions or mistakes, to republish them in the form of a book, and to deposit a copy in the archives of those towns and cities which shall be the recipients of their benefaction, as a perpetual memorial of the sympathy of the people of the United States for the people of Italy in their present struggle.

V. BOTTA, President.

New-York, Friday, June 10, 1859.

V. Botta	$100 00	T. R. W.	$10 00
O. Fabbricotti	250 00	Mrs. Edda Middleton	50 00
G. Albinola	100 00	Henry Maillard	25 00
G. Ceccarini	50 00	P. Masera	10 00
E. F. Zabbri	50 00	Mrs. James G. Bennett	100 00
G. Gajani	15 00	G. Mayle	25 00
M. Palmieldi	250 00	Louis Janin	50 00
V. Semeraya	15 00	Mrs. A. D. Lee	50 00
Aug. Belmont	200 00	A. B. Alison	10 00
G. B. Pandolfini	50 00	G. N. Sanders	20 00
Z. Zanoni	50 00	N. Aristarch	20 00
A. D. Strologo	50 00	Louis Morelli	10 00
Valerio & Zanoni	25 00	James Leoni	50 00
N. N. R.	10 00	N. Como	100 00
Hon. Ed. Everett	50 00	Samuel Barlow	100 00
Messrs. Botelle & Renwick	25 00	Charles Morgan	100 00
G. M. Larman	100 00	Morgan L. Smith	100 00
Stokes & Brother	20 00	Schuchardt & Gebhard	100 00
Schuchardt & Gebhard	100 00	Chas. A. Heckscher	100 00
R. Phelps	100 00	A. G. Norwood & Co.	20 00
W. M. Gillespie	20 00	C. S. Robbins & Son	10 00
Babcock & Co.	20 00	W. H. Aspinwall	100 00
D. Battaglia	20 00	H. J. Schirich	5 00
Fellis & Co.	150 00	R. Hunter	5 00
L. Delmonico	100 00	C. Brunich	5 00
N. S. Flagg	10 00	E. Thomas	5 00
G. Tagliabue	10 00	G. Butti	5 00
A Corsican	10 00	T. Leslie	5 00
Tell	10 00	L. Franchi	5 00
M. Rapetti	50 00	Hafferty & McHugh	3 00
G. Guidicini	50 00	F. Lahrbush, Captain A. B. W. Sherwood	2 00
Luigi Borde	25 00	G. Sipani	1 00
N. Rossignoli	20 00	G. Mascignani	2 00
W. A. Stuntzinghofer	5 00	G. Speranza	1 00
G. N., of Lombardy	5 00	A. Reddy	2 00
A. Ascoli	5 00	M. Rocchi	2 50
A Sicilian	5 00	H. Thomas	2 00
Mrs. A. Hill	5 00	R. Ferrucchi	2 00
Mme. Tagliabue	5 00	B. Zaccha	1 00
R. Tamagno	5 00	G. Canevini	1 00
A. Santagon	5 00	T. Magnullen	1 00
G. & L. Portignani	5 00	C. Stopani	1 00
A Friend of Italy	5 00	R. A.	1 00
A. Perazzo	5 00	G. Sicari	1 00
Z. Feliti	5 00	A. Calia	1 00
Carlo Ferrero	5 00	James Millet	1 00
Chester Driggs	5 00	W. Colvin	1 00
M. K. Moodey	5 00	Z. H.	1 00
J. R. A.	1 00	Duncan, Sherman & Co.	100 00
A. Ghio	5 00	Morton, Grinnell & Co.	50 00
S. Mollard	1 00	Camp & Phillips	25 00
V. Fontana	1 00	Richard Mortimer	10 00
G. Letture	1 00	N. Ludlum	25 00
O. Rossi	1 00	A. W. Bradford	10 00
F. Jeffrey	0 50	G. D. Angelis	10 00
E. G. Faubri	25 00	Sheppard Knapp	10 00
C. E. Bresler	25 00	De Forest & Palmer	20 00
Swift, Hurlbut & Co.	100 00	Cash	10 00
Martin Bates, Jr., & Co.	50 00	W. P. Cooper, Jr.	10 00
A. T. Finn & Co.	25 00	C. M. Fry & Co.	10 00
Haight, Halsey & Co	10 00	G. Ventura	10 00
John C. Lord & Bro.	10 00	Giuz. Almasio	10 00
Boughton & Randall	50 00	E. & G. W. Blunt	20 00
J. M. Oppenheim & Co.	50 00	W. Bartlet	10 00
Tufts & Colley	20 00	W. A. Bale & Co.	20 00
A. Bragg & Warren	10 00	Hicks & Bell	10 00
Fisher & Co.	10 00	John Randall & Co.	100 00
Ch. Watson	10 00	L. Antonazoli	5 00
A. W. S. Comstock	10 00	Geo. T. Wallis	5 00
Mrs. M. A. Rogers	20 00	A. D. Seixinger	3 00
Ed. J. Hayes	25 00	The Committee on Arrangements of Mr. Tisdall's lecture	80 00
John Bridge	25 00	Amount collected for a sword for the King of Sardinia, and applied to this fund	51 25
W. Halsey & Co.	20 00		
Eli White's Sons	25 00		
Wm. Mellar & Co.	10 00		
Olyphant's Son & Co	10 00		
Wallace & Wicks	20 00		
C. H. Shipman	20 00		
W

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2412. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

EUROPE.

ADVICES TWO DAYS LATER.

THE NORTH BRITON AT QUEBEC.

The King of Sardinia Forces the Passage of the Scoia.

BOLD OPERATIONS OF GARIBALDI.

The Austrians on the Frontier of Parma.

A New Move in the Direction of Peace.

The Emperor of Austria on his Way to the Seat of War.

MEETING OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

A GERMAN ARMY TO GUARD THE RHINE.

Advance in Cotton—Breadstuffs Declining—Provisions Steady—Consols 93 1-8 a 93 3-8.

QUEBEC, Saturday, June 11.

The screw steamship *North Briton*, from Liverpool on Wednesday, June 1, passed Further Point at 8 o'clock, on Saturday morning, and reached Quebec in the evening.

The steamship *Niagara*, from Boston and Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on the 29th May.

The steamship *Bavaria*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 26th.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of June 16.

THE WAR.

The news from the seat of war is interesting.

An official Sardinian bulletin says that the artillery passed the Scoia in the face of the Austrians, who were fortified at Palestro, after a severe conflict, and carried the place, making many prisoners. The Sardinians were under the immediate command of King Victor Emanuel.

GARIBALDI was making some bold movements in Lombardy. On the 27th, after a furious fight of three hours he entered Como. The Austrians retreated to Camerlata, where the combat was renewed, and the Austrians again retreated towards Milan. All the steamers on the Lake were in the hands of the patriots.

It was reported via Berne, that on the 29th, GARIBALDI was defeated by a superior force and withdrew into the Canton Tessin, but this lacks confirmation, and Turin dispatches give the impression that he was making further progress.

The contents of the French bulletins are unimportant.

The Emperor was about to leave his head-quarters [illegible], and it was reported he would go to [illegible].

The Austrians in considerable force had occupied [illegible].

It was reported in Paris that as soon as the French under Milan, England and Prussia will make most strenuous efforts to end the war.

A fight had occurred at Florence between some English sailors and some American sailors on account of the latter wearing tri-color rosettes, but no details had been received.

The Emperor of Austria quitted Vienna on the 20th, and arrived at Verona on the 21st May, accompanied by his brother, the Archduke CHARLES, General Hess, and others.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The English Parliament met on the 31st May. Speaker DENISON was unanimously reelected.

The terms offered by the Government to the Atlantic Telegraph Company to be considered at the approaching meeting, are an Eight per cent. guarantee for twenty-five years, provided the Cable is in successful operation at the rate of one hundred words per hour, and they will pay £20,000 per annum for messages; the arrangement for £14,000 per annum to stand good to the Company in return for the surrender of the exclusive privilege of landing a cable on the coast of Newfoundland.

The Red Sea Cable was believed to have been successfully laid from Suez to Perim, a distance of 1,240 miles.

The English funds were buoyant at the advance quoted.

LATEST ENGLISH NEWS BY THIS ARRIVAL.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 1.

The *Times* announces that the address in reply to the Royal speech will be moved by the Hon. ALEXANDER BAILLIE COCHRANE, M. P. for South Lancaster, and will be seconded by Sir JAMES ELPHINSTONE, M. P. for Portsmouth.

The Queen held a council yesterday.

The Earl of ELGIN had an audience on his return from China, and Viscount STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE on his return from Constantinople.

Miss FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE is in a precarious state of health, but the *Advertiser* contradicts the report of her having entered a convent.

Doctor HASSALL, the Medical Officer of Health for the City of London, reports that the Thames has, within the last few days, notwithstanding the early period of the year, exhibited unmistakable symptoms of offensiveness, and more pungently than last Summer.

General Sir HARRY SMITH, commanding the Northern and Midland districts, will relinquish his command in September next.

The *Bankers' Magazine*, in reference to the prospects of the money market, says that the expectation seems to be that the value of accommodation for the present will be comparatively easy, but that subsequently an increased demand will arise, which will probably carry the rate, towards the close of the year, to 4½ or 5 per cent.

From the Daily News, May 31—P. M.

The fresh rise established in the funds, to-day, amounted to three-eighths per cent., making one per cent. in two days, and a total rebound of nearly five per cent. from the lowest point touched during the panic. Most classes of other securities also participated, to-day, in the upward movement. Among the considerations which assisted the rise, to-day, was an impression that the Austrians are getting the worst of the struggle, and that an early and general advance of the allied forces is probable. The improvement established for the funds to-day, is, at a moment when gold is flowing in so freely from Russia, Turkey and the United States, extremely worthy of the remittances again commencing due from America, likewise operated on the favorable side. There were no bullion operations at the Bank to-day. The gold arrivals from St. Petersburg, to-day announced to £80,000, nearly the whole of which is expected to be taken to the Bank. The foreign exchanges, this afternoon, were more favorable for that country.

From the London Times, May 31—P. M.

The funds opened this morning with additional firmness. There was no game to excite attention, and speculation is dormant. The Savings bank gentlemen appear to have ceased. Of the £100,000 by the *Niagara*, £140,000 have arrived in London, and been taken to the Continent. The remainder being on French account, will go to France direct from Liverpool. In foreign exchanges, this afternoon, the rate on Hamburg was slightly higher. During the month just ended the movement in coasts has been entirely upward, and an entrance has been established of 3½ per cent., although necessity a single fact has transpired to alter the consideration of political affairs.

In the market for English railway stocks there was yesterday a further advance of ¼ to 1¼ per cent. The purchases by the public continue, although on a less extensive scale. The remarkable fall in the shares of the Ceylon Railway Company continues, and received double are felt as to the month[illegible] of its being constructed within the limits of the guaranteed capital.

FRANCE.

It was rumored that NAPOLEON returns in August after the first series of military operations.

Heavy shipments of artillery and siege material were progressing.

The Paris Bourse was buoyant at over one per cent. advance; the Threes closed at 68f. 75c.

GERMANY.

The Military Committee of the German Diet was reported to have approved of a motion to place an army on the Rhine and will propose its adoption.

English Ignorance and Prejudice in Regard to France.

Paris Correspondence of London Morning Post.

If the public in England are to form their own opinions on continental politics by the assertions of certain journals which pretend to instruct them, they will be continually deceived. That many do form their opinions about France from what they read in the journals in question, is obvious from the language of Englishmen one meets in Paris. The other day I encountered a gentleman who exclaimed: "Well, I suppose this fellow can't last long"—(meaning the Emperor)—"sure to kick up a row whilst he is in Italy. And then he'll get no money for the war. Wait! Why the war never can be popular in France; and as for the Italians, they must hate the ——— despot." Now, where is all this information obtained? The gentleman who retailed it, to me is a man of ordinary reasoning powers and of education, and yet two or three times in every day of his life in reading English newspapers. He is a militiaman, a rifleman, and a deputy-lieutenant; and in every sense of the word a "jolly good fellow." He confesses to hating the French sincerely, partly because they eat frogs, but more particularly because he "don't know exactly why." Militiamen, I have observed, generally talk about soldiering more than those who have made it a profession; so my friend Captain HAWKSBURY just now is more amusing than usual. We dined last night at the "*Trois Frères*," when he favored me with the ideas of Londoners about the Emperor of the French and the expected union of Russia and France to invade England. If this gentleman represents the Cockney politics of the day correctly, there is a wonderful amount of contradiction afloat amongst the 3,000,000 of London. Although the Emperor of the French "can't last," although France be a bankrupt country, still it appears NAPOLEON III., unpopular at home, and the French nation beggared, is to invade England! Is it the excellent pale ale of England that produces this muddle? Then how are we exiles from our native land to understand Englishmen at home when they speak about national defences? HAWKSBURY last night had scarcely got through his bottle of sherry ("none of your French red rot for me, Mr. M.") when he pictured one of the most noble and numerous British armies ever got together. HAWKSBURY called our coastguard the Heavy C———, and a variety of militia regiments "the finest troops in the world, sir;" then a magnificent fleet was animating the Channel, and an army of 100,000 regular troops waiting for the enemy, which he believed the rifle corps alone would dispose of. This was very cheerful, and we parted, congratulating each other on the safety of Old England. HAWKSBURY whistling a snatch of "Rule Britannia" as he proceeded towards MAURICE'S. This morning my friend makes his appearance, and with a downcast expression says: "The French army is in better condition than ours, everything in England is neglected—Horse Guards bad." Upon my honor, I think the French would tick us. You know modern warfare has changed everything; my dear fellow, science is more than pluck, will win the day. Then as to our fleet—can't get men—badly managed—French ships very fine—Cherbourg—upon my soul, I don't know how we should get out of it." HAWKSBURY then flew into a rage, and again abused the Emperor NAPOLEON III., who appeared to be the cause of our asserted deficiencies by land and sea, and every evil under the sun. Is this an illustration of England at home? Certainly one sees something like it in the London papers—ignorance, inconsistency, prejudice and ill humor. England seems to be chafing in a cage of wounded pride and determined to quarrel with France. How much better it would be if we did more and said less. Surely, whilst all Europe is nothing but a big garrison we ought to have strong fleets and large armies always ready, no matter whether NAPOLEON or any other sovereign reigns in France. Better to be always prepared with an efficient regular army and strong fleet than to talk nonsense about volunteers and citizen and militia. I assure you we look supremely ridiculous in the eyes of our neighbors during these periods of panic, which are always followed by the most reckless indifference. Returning to the determination of some Englishmen not to learn the truth about France, and insisting on being duped, I find few will remember that NAPOLEON III. is indebted for his throne to the will of the people. He is there because universal suffrage voted him Emperor of the French. The feeling towards his Majesty can be seen on all public occasions strongly demonstrated, whether in Paris or the Provinces. He is always received with an enthusiasm very remarkable for Frenchmen. Of this we had a marked example when he left Paris the other day for Italy, and all along the road up to Marseilles. "Bankrupt France" has just subscribed two milliards three hundred millions for a war loan, whilst only five hundred millions was asked for; and yet some Englishmen insist on saying the war is not popular, and that the nation has no faith in the Government. Then it is said Napoleon wants to keep Italy. If so, why does he publicly proclaim to the contrary, and why did the Imperial Government communicate quite the contrary to all the great Powers when France declared war? Surely if NAPOLEON III. intended to avail himself of an inch of the Peninsula, neither he nor his Government need have gone out of the way to make a solemn declaration to the contrary. Beyond the assurances France has given to the world on this subject, I believe I am correct in saying France has pledged Piedmont that Italy shall belong to the Italians, and that France will take no advantages whatever of her victories. Time will correct the errors of those who reason with prejudice, rather than reflect, with the material for arriving at reasonable conclusions. Since I have been in Paris (during the last four years) the following "startling intelligence" has appeared in some London journals:

1. The Emperor of the French is fast losing his mind.
2. He never stirs out without being surrounded by a strong body guard.
3. The Imperial Prince is blind.
4. The Imperial Prince is dumb.
5. The Empress is paralyzed.
6. The Emperor's politics are entirely dictated by Bourse speculations.
7. Periodically the Emperor is assassinated.
8. He intends to invade England (about every six months.)
9. France is bankrupt.
10. "The present state of things can't last."
11. Everything that takes place is "the beginning of the end."
12. Orleanist plots or Legitimist plots always going on, which will soon upset the present dynasty.

Such are a few of the newspaper reports which have graced certain London journals, but only worth remembering as a guide for those who care to know the truth for the future, by estimating the real value of malignant falsehoods still daily propagated.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

COTTON has been tolerably active, and has advanced 1-16d. @1-8d. on last Friday's quotations. The greatest improvement being on the fair and middling qualities. The sales for three days foot up 28,000 bales, of which speculators took 1,400, and exporters 4,000. The market closed with a tendency still upward. Messrs. CLARK & SONS quote Orleans middling at 6⅞d.; Upland do. 6½d.

MANCHESTER MARKETS.

The advices from Manchester are of a favorable character, and there had been a slight advance in all kinds of fabrics. For India goods there was an active demand, but YARNS were rather dull.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFF MARKET.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report that the weather had been very favorable for the crops. Breadstuffs were declining. FLOUR was very dull, and 2d.@3d. lower. The quotations are 21s.@23s. 6d. WHEAT was also quite dull, but the prices were nominally unchanged. Western Red, 8s.@10s. 6d.; Western White, 10s. 6d.@11s. 1d.; Southern White, 10s. 9d.@12s. CORN dull and neglec ed. Mixed was quoted at 5s. 6d.@5s. 9d.; Yellow, 6s. 9d.@7s. 1d.; White, 6s. @6s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BIGLAND, ATHIA & Co., and others, quote BEEF quiet and steady. BACON steady. LARD dull, and quoted at 50s. 6d.@51s. TALLOW quiet. SPIRITS steady. COTTON quiet. RICE firm. ASHES quiet. LINSEED OIL 30s. ROSIN steady, Common 4s. 1d.@4s. 2d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 43s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT had declined 2c. @4c. on quotations of previous week. SUGAR quiet. COFFEE steady. TEA firm, at 1s. 2d. for Congou. RICE firm. TALLOW, 34s. LINSEED OIL, 28s. 3d. @29s. 6d. PIG IRON dull, at 47s. The Wool sales closed at a slight advance, mainly on the finer grades.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

CONSOLS closed on Tuesday evening at 93⅛@93⅜ for both money and account. American Securities were dull. Illinois Central Railroad Shares were quoted at 4f@4f5 ⅌ cent. discount; Erie Shares, 6@6¾; New-York Central Shares, 64@66.

From Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE QUAKER CITY—STATE OF TRADE.

The mail steamship *Quaker City*, Captain BRADLEY, which left Havana at 7 P. M. on the 7th, arrived at this port on Saturday evening.

A cargo of Coolies, numbering 786, was landed at Havana, June 2, from the ship *New Yankee*, twelve only having died on the voyage.

The health of Havana continues good; there have been a few isolated cases of fever, but no epidemic.

Our markets are dull, but holders of sugars resist a decline. Nos. 11 and 12 are about 9⅜ @9¾ per 100 pounds; stocks of sugar here and at Matanzas about 400,000 boxes, against 300,000 last year at same date; shipped last week, 25,000 boxes.

Exchange—London, 10⅛@10⅜ prem.; New York and Boston, 8⅞@9⅛ ⅌ C.

United States gold, 1½@4 premium.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

News from California.

FOUR DAYS LATER—NEARLY $3,000,000 IN GOLD DUST EN ROUTE FOR NEW-YORK—ARRIVAL OF CLIPPER SHIPS AT SAN FRANCISCO.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, June 11.

The steamer *Jasper* is below, from Minatitlan 6th inst., with California advices of May 20.

The mail steamship *John L. Stephens*, which left San Francisco on the 20th for Panama, took $1,600,000 in treasure and 400 passengers.

Business was good in San Francisco and the accounts from the mines were good—there being plenty of water.

Coffee had advanced six cents per pound; sales of Rio at 13 cents. In other articles there was no particular change to notice.

The news from Fraser's River was discouraging.

The ships *Lookout*, *Storm King* and *Derby*, from New-York; *Golden Rocket* and *Nightingale*, from Boston; *Georgiana*, from Melbourne; *James Brown*, *Santa Claus* and *Black Prince*, from Hong Kong, and United States sloop-of-war *Decatur*, from Realejo had arrived at San Francisco.

News from New-Mexico.

St. Louis, Saturday, June 11.

The Santa Fé mail of May 25 reached Independence this morning.

A mass meeting of the Democracy of Santa Fé, on the 18th, indorsed the Administration, and also delegated to Congress Mr. CRAIG.

Great preparations were making to receive the Hon. J. B. FRAZER, of Missouri, who had been invited by the Legislature to visit New-Mexico.

The Stockton mail arrives at Santa Fé regularly since the establishment of a military post at the crossing of the Colorado.

There has been no rain this year in New-Mexico.

Anniversary of the German Singing Association.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 11.

The eighth Anniversary of the German Singing Association commenced this evening, with the reception in Monument-square of the Societies from New-York, Philadelphia, Lancaster, and other places. Afterwards, there was a display of fireworks and a torchlight procession. The grand concert comes off on Monday or Tuesday, and concludes with an immense pic-nic.

Freshet in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 11.

It is reported there was a freshet along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Road last night.

Naval Intelligence.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 11.

The new United States steam sloop-of-war returned to-day from a trial trip. The ship works admirably under steam and sail.

The Ship Audubon.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 11.

The ship *Audubon*, whose loss by fire is reported, was owned by WILLIAMS & DABAND, of this city, and was insured in State-street for $35,000.

Schooner General Clinch Ashore.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 11.

Schooner *General Clinch*, hence for Providence, is ashore, on L'Homme Dieu Shoal, bilged and full of water.

Consternation Among Officeholders—The Salem Forgeries Proved.

The Boston *Traveller* publishes a letter in relation to the Salem forgeries, which purports to develop the facts in the case:

"You have furnished the public, from time to time, with the leading facts and circumstances connected with the alleged forgery of several hundred names to the petition of Dr. LORING to be appointed Collector of Salem. The truth of these allegations, it would appear, has now been established and confirmed by the Government agents who were deputed to make the investigation, and their report is before the President. It will be recollected that this petition was for the appointment of LORING as Collector, during the Presidency of Gen. FRANCE, and that the result was the retention of Mr. MILLER as Collector, and the appointment of LORING as Postmaster.

So much for the Salem Custom-house matter, which, bad and black as it is, falls far behind the perpetration of fraud and forgery, by somebody in connection with the appointment of PARKINS as Postmaster of Salem. You stated a few days since, that a RUMOR existed of the discovery of these frauds by the Post-office Department, and that Mr. HOLBROOK, the secret agent, had been dispatched to Salem to investigate the affair. I now learn from a reliable source, that the petition which was sent to Mr. PARKINS, and which was forwarded to Washington, contained the names of some 600 persons—real or fictitious—as desiring the appointment, but that out of this number *from four to five hundred were actual forgeries*. These forgeries were not attempted to be disguised or covered up, as in the case of the Loring petition, by daubs of ink, and in different hand-writing, but are boldly and plainly written down by one hand.

It is stated, by those who have seen the paper in question, that a single column of names, numbering perhaps over 200, is so evidently the work of one pen that a single glance would satisfy the most incredulous.

But strange and startling as this affair may seem to some, I have no manner of doubt of the general correctness of the facts alleged. Indeed, their admission within a few days by parties who are directly interested, and whose position enables them to state what they themselves know to be true, leaves no room for a single doubt.

It is also understood that Mr. HOLBROOK, who possesses, justly, I believe, the reputation of being a shrewd and sagacious man, has been entirely and very adroitly misled in the matter, and has reported to the Department that everything was right and straight.

I have heard it stated that the parties at Salem interested in this mat er, were so excessively polite and attentive to Mr. HOLBROOK, and evinced such an ardent desire to assist him in his investigation, he became convinced that the rumors of fraud and forgeries were not true. It is also said, that, when Mr. H. desired to see and question persons whose names were borne upon the petition, great care was taken to bring before him those, and those only, who had actually signed the paper. In this and other ways, best known to certain parties in Salem, the Post-office agent was satisfied and went away with the settled conviction that the Perkins petition, was, after all, a *genuine* document! But the facts are out, and more will be heard of the matter soon.

GENERAL CONVENTION OF SWEDENBORGIANS IN PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia *Ledger* (June 11) says: "The General Convention of the New Jerusalem Church of the United States continued its sessions yesterday at the Church on Cherry-street, near Twenty-first. The Convention comprises about 100 delegates, from Maine, New-Hampshire, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, New-York and Pennsylvania. The most important business transacted yesterday was the adoption of a report approving of the union of the two Publication Societies, one of which is conducted by the Convention and the other by the American Swedenborgian Printing and Publishing Society, in the City of New-York. The Convention determined to hold the next session in Chicago, the third Wednesday in June, 1860. To-day the annual election for officers will take place, after which the Convention will adjourn *sine die*. The sessions are very harmonious. A number of ladies are present as spectators, and each day dinner is partaken of in a social manner by the delegates and invited guests, in the large room on the first floor of the church. The sect has three churches in this city, one on Broad-street, near Brandywine; the one on Cherry-street, where the Convention is held; and one on Fourth-street, below Germant—in the latter of which services are not regularly held, the congregation being very small. The church on Broad-street, though holding the same belief, is not represented in the present Convention.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY [GRADUATES.—The following are the names of the acting midshipmen who have recently graduated at the Naval Academy, arranged in the order of merit, viz:

No. 1, Wilburn B. Hall, of Louisiana; No. 2, Alfred T. Mahan, of New-York; No. 3, Samuel W. Averett, of Virginia; No. 4, George C. Remy, of Iowa; No. 5, A. Bisdell Mackenzie, of New-Jersey; No. 6, Norman A. Farquhar, of Pennsylvania; No. 7, Samuel D. Greene, of Rhode Island; No. 8, Henry B. Claiborne, of Louisiana; No. 9, Charles H. Swasey, of Massachusetts; No. 10, George A. Borchert, of Georgia; No. 11, Theodore F. Kane, of New-York; No. 12, Beatty F. Smith, of New-York; No. 13, C. M. Schoonmaker, of New-York; No. 14, Hilary Cenas, of Louisiana; No. 15, Rodenick Prentiss, of Indiana; No. 16, Roderick L. McCook, of Ohio; No. 17, Samuel H. Hackett, of Pennsylvania; No. 18, Gilbert C. Wiltse, of New-York; No. 19, Thomas S. Spencer, of Connecticut; No. 20, Walter R. Butt, of Washington Territory.

The foregoing have been ordered to sea, to the following vessels: Midshipmen Mahan, Claiborne, Cenas, White, and Spencer, to the *Saratoga*. Midshipmen Hall, Borchert, Kane, and Butt, to the *Constellation*. Midshipmen Remy, Mackenzie, Greene, and Swasey, to the *Savannah*. Midshipman Farquhar, Schoonmaker, Prentiss, and McCook, to the *San Jacinto*. Midshipmen Averett, Smith, and Hackett to the *Wyoming*.—*Constitution*.

Gov. MORGAN writes to the Mayor of Buffalo that he will visit that City on the 23d of June, at the invitation of the Common Council.

THE FROSTS.

Better Accounts—The Damage Confined to a Small District.

The effects of the frost upon the crops of the West prove to be less destructive than the first accounts gave reason to apprehend. The worst damage was in Central Ohio. North and South of a line drawn through the middle of that State, the crops suffered very little. Unfortunately, the devastated region comprises some of the best wheat land of Ohio; yet the accounts given in our latest exchanges do not represent the case as hopeless. Further West, there are few complaints.

Of the effect in Ohio, the Columbus *State Journal* June 10, says:

"The frost appears to have been most severe in the central and southern counties of Ohio. Accounts conflict as to the injury done to the wheat crop, and from this fact, we are inclined to believe that it has not been as great as was at first supposed. Some plausible theory cannot entirely be reconciled, the crop will be almost a total failure. The corn crop, generally, is not so injured but that it may speedily recover, if the weather prove favorable."

The Cleveland *Herald*, of June 10, says:

"It was impossible, until two or three days after the freeze, to ascertain the real injury. There is a belt of country lying between Lake Erie, running from the N. to the S. W., on which the wheat is badly, nearly totally injured.

The line of the frost in Ohio seemed to have been from lake to river, but severest in the centre, and shading off to the waters each side, so that on the borders of these waters the effect was slight. The injury was not very serious further than midway, East and West, in the State."

In the districts where the frost was most severe a panic seems to have raged. The Youngstown (O.) *Register* pictures the effect upon the farmers:

"The prevalent opinion is, that most of the wheat fields on the uplands will not be worth the cutting, and we have heard of whole acres being offered at a *dollar apiece*. Opinions and accounts, however, are conflicting as regards the wheat, and it is too early yet to despair of a tolerable yield. The farmers seem to be panic-stricken, nevertheless, and all the mills and flour depots of this vicinity have been besieged since Monday morning with people from town and country, anxious to purchase flour ere it gets up to destruction prices.

Bushwheat is also in demand among farmers, for sowing, in anticipation of a failure in the wheat crop. Others are plowing up their fallow land, and planting it with corn and potatoes, in order to make up for a deficiency of wheat."

The Toledo (O.) *Blade*, June 9, confirms the report that the line of the frost was plainly marked in one section only in Ohio. It says:

"We are in receipt of a letter from CYRUS HOWARD, Esq., of Henry county, dated at Monroeville, giving the result of his observation as to the effect of the recent frost in the region traversed from Jefferson to Monroeville.

He says that throughout the route of the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, and the greater portion of the line of the Sandusky and Newark Road, the wheat, corn, potatoes, and garden vegetables were literally destroyed. It was the general opinion that nine-tenths of the wheat crop of the country named is lost.

The corn may, to a great extent, recover, but even this is deemed questionable, as in most fields but little evidence of life is left. In many cases in Lickingh, Knox and Richland Counties, the farmers are replanting. The frost appears to have been heaviest in these counties. In Licking even the clover and grass, together with garden vegetables, were destroyed.

At Mr. HOWARD came North, he perceived a change for the better, which continued until at Monroeville but slight signs of frost were noticed.

There seems but little doubt that the region of country described by Mr. H. has suffered more severely than other portions of Ohio."

In Illinois there has been no damage. The Chicago *Journal*, June 9, has the following:

"It is a settled fact that considerable damage has been done throughout the country to garden vegetation. But as regards corn and wheat, though scotched in some localities, they have not suffered much permanent injury. Where the insect had begun its ravages in the wheat fields, the frost has effectually destroyed the pest and not materially injured the plant.

There is but little doubt of the recovery of the wheat and corn from the effects of the frosts. But should the corn have been cut off, there is sufficient time to replant, the only effect being to delate the crop.

This is 'the conclusion of the whole matter,' as gathered from private and newspaper sources, the exaggerated reports 'on Change' to the contrary notwithstanding."

These reports from Illinois are verified by private letters. The Boston *Journal*, June 10, notices the receipt in that city of advices from parties in Chicago, who have abundant means of obtaining reliable information on the subject, which state that the crops in Illinois have sustained no damage from the late severe frost.

The *Journal* adds:

"From all we can learn, the crops west of Ohio are exempt, excepting a few localities which have suffered to a trivial extent."

A letter from Galena, Ill., in the *St. Louis Republican*, says:

"The frost of last week cut down much of the corn and vegetables, but it will do the fields no permanent injury. The wheat and oats, probably, derive benefit from it. This check of growth will give thickness to the stalks on some fields. The Hessian fly has made its appearance."

Of the frost in New-Jersey, the Newark *Daily* says:

"As for our own State, we may say, it is believed that it has substantially escaped thus far unscathed. And we repeat, that a strong hope may be justly entertained, for the reasons stated, as well as others, that, should the season be favorable hereafter, fair and reasonable crops may yet reward the industry of the husbandman."

An Elopement and a Capture.

From the Rochester Democrat, June 11.

Yesterday forenoon, a man named JACOB WEISSER, who keeps a boarding-house and saloon in Palmyra, came to the city in pursuit of his wife, whom he suspected to have eloped in company with one MICHAEL LORENZ, a gas-fitter, residing in the same place. The assistance of the police was invoked, and after a search of some hours, the unerring wife and her female companion were found at the rooms of an acquaintance in Bennett's Block, corner of Buffalo and Washington streets. The culprits were arrested, and taken to the police-office, where an examination was held, which resulted in a disclosure of the following facts:

LORENZ, who has a wife and two children in Palmyra, has for a considerable time past been quite intimate in the family of WEISSER, and improved his opportunities so well that he appears to have supplanted his friend in Mrs. WEISSER'S affections to a very great extent, and was permitted by the lady to squire her about in a very imprudent manner, to say the least of it—taking her out riding, and so on, without the knowledge of her husband. Some slight suspicion seems to have entered the mind of WEISSER, at times, but it does not appear that he took any very decided steps in the matter, and the lovers went on with out serious interruption. Mrs. WEISSER has a sister in Walworth, it seems, whose husband died not long since, and it is supposed that the circumstance was then used in a measure to cover up the designs of the guilty parties. A few days ago Mrs. WEISSER left Rome, where she, as well as her paramour, has two children, for the purpose of visiting this sister in her affliction. On Thursday morning, without notifying her husband of her intention, she left her sister's and took the stage for Macedon, where she met a train from the East, on which LORENZ was a passenger. Together they came on to this city, and took a room at Lawrence's Hotel, where LORENZ registered their names as man and wife. In the evening they visited the theatre in company, and after the performance returned to the hotel. They occupied the same apartment during the night, and in the morning Lorenz represented his companion as his wife in giving an order to the porter. After breakfast they went out to call on the family in Bennett's Block, where they were found by the husband, who was accompanied by Officer WARNER.

At the Police office the guilty parties appeared to be perfectly composed. The woman, who is young and quite good-looking, was remarkably cool, and met her husband's eye without flinching. She did not deny coming to the city with LORENZ, but wanted it believed that she did so merely to pay a visit. As to the occupation of the same room by herself and LORENZ during Thursday night, her story was that he slept on a lounge and she on the bed. LORENZ was not at all communicative on the subject, but was very anxious not to be exposed in the papers. We are informed that he is quite a lady's man, and has been in two or three scrapes of a similar character before. He is even now under bonds to appear at Court in Wayne County, for an affair in which a woman is the complainant. WEISSER, the unlucky husband, felt very badly indeed, and we should judge him to be a simple-minded, inoffensive man, by his looks, and such is the character given him by his acquaintances.

The police justice was at some loss how to dispose of the case, but finally determined to hold both the runaways as disorderly persons. LORENZ found an acquaintance who became his bail, but the woman being without friends, seemed likely enough at one time to get a taste of penitentiary discipline, unless her husband would consent to take her back. This he was more than half disposed to do all the time, but she showed no such signs of repentance as would justify the most liberal minded man in taking such a course. She finally appealed to her paramour, and he induced the same friend who had signed his bail to interfere in her behalf.

After matters had progressed thus far, the indulgent husband concluded that since his wife would not make any overtures for a reconciliation, he would do so. He therefore signed her bail-bond himself as one of the sureties. That matter being settled, he directed her to go to the depôt and await his coming, which she did, and the two returned to Palmyra together on the next train.

POLITICAL.

Speech of the Hon. Lewis D. Campbell.

An American meeting was held in Cincinnati on Thursday evening, June 9, apparently to consider the action of the recent Republican State Convention of Ohio, relative to the Massachusetts Two Years' Amendment. The Hon. L. D. CAMPBELL was present, and spoke as follows, according to the report of the Cincinnati *Gazette*:

"Mr. CAMPBELL introduced his remarks by saying that it was thirty-one years since he first entered, in this city, in political life, commencing in the office of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, then under the editorial charge of Mr. HAMMOND. Since that time he had taken an active part in political affairs, both State and National.

One year ago, after he had served his constituents nine years in Congress, he was driven from his seat—to which his constituents were desirous of his return—against the most privilege granted to aristocrats to defend himself. This driven into retirement, he had no desire to again take part in political affairs; and he desired to state that he would not discuss the questions at issue between the parties, as he did not intend to take part in the campaign this Fall.

He then adverted to the charge made against him, that he had gone into the Committee of the late Republican Convention to act as fugleman of the Americans. It was a misrepresentation. The truth was, that in the meeting of that Committee he presented a resolution simply reindorsing the Philadelphia Platform. This was rejected. After this came up the Fugitive Slave Law. Then a resolution demanded in consequence of the decision of Judge TANEY. [Laughter.]

Then, when he thought the Committee might return to the Convention, came up the resolution denouncing what is known as the Massachusetts Amendment. He opposed that, not that he was authorized to speak for the Americans, but because he held in regard the reputation of the Republican Party, with whom he had acted since its organization. Americans had been invited to participate in that Convention. The resolution finally adopted he regarded as a direct and palpable insult to them. [Applause.] When he invites a man to his house, shall he immediately spit in his face? Such was the character of the action of the Republican Convention.

He did not think it was required of a State Convention to denounce the acts of the Legislatures of other States. He then referred to the passage of the act of the late Ohio Legislature, which prohibits any person from voting in whose veins was any admixture of African blood. This he thought as abominable as the one censured.

Mr. CAMPBELL was opposed to bringing into that Convention any such bone of contention. At this state of the proceedings Mr. JACOBY, a young German of this city, asked leave to make a statement, which was granted. It was to the effect that the German Republicans of this city demanded a resolution relating to the Massachusetts amendment. Finally, as the Committee was about to retire, word was brought that the Germans had left the Convention because of the non-passage of the said resolution. The resolution as reported by Mr. HOLBROOK was passed. He also alluded to the charge made against Mr. T. C. DAY—to wit: that he demanded the passage of that resolution. He did not appear to defend Mr. DAY [Mr. DAY was able to take care of himself, (at this there was tremendous applause,) but the charge was incorrect. Mr. DAY was not guilty of such want of propriety. He pronounced the charge against Mr. CAMPBELL also false—Mr. C. was not in the habit of getting "mad." His explanation on this point was the same as that also made public.

In regard to the candidates nominated, he did not believe they knew anything about the platform adopted, at the time. At the next election, he expected to vote for whom he pleased, as he did not hold himself bound by the action of any Convention, whether of platform or candidates. If he disliked the former, he spit upon it; if the latter, he spit upon them. He expected to shape his own action in regard to Judges. Mr. C. said that he had come to counsel the Americans to adopt any particular course; they knew their duty, and knowing it, they would perform it without counsel. He yet hoped that the mistake made at Columbus would be corrected.

His remarks on the fugitive slave law, and other matters in which the public are interested, were well timed and pointed, and frequently brought down the house. In conclusion, he counselled conciliation and harmony.

The meeting adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That we recommend a mass convention of all the conservative citizens of Ohio, to be held in Cincinnati on Wednesday, the 6th of July next, to nominate a State ticket, which shall reflect the opinions of all who are in favor of sustaining an honest judiciary, and faithful application of the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress in the local affairs of our Territories; who oppose an unwarrantable foreign influence in our politics, and who are devoted to, and under all circumstances will maintain the integrity of our Federal Union.

Italian Committee of New-York.

The Italian Committee, organized for the purpose of raising funds for the relief of the families of Italian soldiers engaged in the war for the Independence of Italy, present their first subscription list to the public, and beg leave to inform the friends of Italy that they will continue to receive contributions for the above-named object at the office of the Treasurer, ORTAVIO FABRICOTTI, No. 26 Beaver-street, or through the Managers of the Association, who are furnished with subscription books, countersigned the autograph signatures of the President and Treasurer.

The funds thus collected will be forwarded entire to the Central Committee of Turin for distribution, the members of the New-York Committee defraying from their own private purses any expenses which may be incurred in the prosecution of their object.

The Committee have resolved, after publishing the names of subscribers in the papers of this City, as a guarantee against any confusion or omission, to republish them in the form of a book, and to deposit a copy in the archives of those towns and cities which shall be the recipients of their benefactions, as a perpetual memorial of the sympathy of the people of the United States for the people of Italy in their present struggle.

V. BOTTA, President.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 10, 1859.

V. Botta	$100 00	T. R. W.	$10 00
O. Fabbricotti	250 00	Mrs. Edda Middleton	20 00
G. Albinola	100 00	A Son	20 00
G. Ceccarini	50 00	Henry Maillard	25 00
E. P. Zabbri	50 00	P. Massa	10 00
G. Gajani	15 00	Mrs. James G. Bennett	100 00
M. Pattesaldi	250 00	G. Merio	25 00
Y. Suarys	15 00	Louis Jasia	50 00
Aug. Belmont	200 00	Mrs. A. D. Lee	50 00
Z. Zanoni	50 00	A. R. Alison	10 00
A. D. Strologo	50 00	G. N. Sanders	20 00
Valerio & Zanoni	25 00	N. Arrestaro	20 00
N. N. R.	10 00	Louis Moretti	10 00
Hon. Ed. Everett	50 00	James Lecni	20 00
Messrs. Batelle & Renwick	25 00	N. Conso	100 00
G. M. Lerman	100 00	Samuel Barlow	100 00
Stokes & Brother	20 00	Charles Moran	100 00
Schuchardt & Gebhard	100 00	Morgan L. Smith	100 00
B. Phelps	100 00	Chas. A. Rosebrooks	100 00
W. W. Gillespie	10 00	A. C. Wood & Co	25 00
Babcock & Co	20 00	G. S. Robbins & Son	50 00
D. Battaglia	20 00	W. H. Aspinwall	100 00
Pells & Co	150 00	S. E. Sedgwick	5 00
L. Delmonico	100 00	R. Hunter	5 00
N. S. Flagg	10 00	C. Dimmick	5 00
G. Tagliabue	10 00	E. Thomas	5 00
A Corsican	10 00	G. Butt	5 00
Toll	10 00	T. Leslie	5 00
M. Rapetti	50 00	L. Franchi	5 00
G. Guidiccini	50 00	Hafferty & McHugh	5 00
Luigi Borde	25 00	F. Labrbush, Captain A. B. W. Service	5 00
N. Rossignoli	20 00	G. Kehrer	5 00
W. A. B

Dickens has resolved the story from Dickens

DRY GOODS

DRY GOODS

DRY GOODS

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The War in Italy.

Germany in the War.

The Fighting Hospital.

Gas Light for Railroad Cars.

Boat Capsized—Two Men Drowned.

Rescued Boy Crushed.

Arrivals.

Amusements.

Fashionable Intelligence.

Foreign Notices.

Death Notices.

Marriages.

Auctions.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARCTIC.—The steamship Arctic, Capt. Luce, arrived at this port yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, after a passage of 10 days 18 hours from Liverpool. She brings 153 passengers and a full freight. The Arctic left Liverpool at 1 P. M. on the 3d inst., and Queenstown at 4 P. M. the same day. She had fine weather during the whole passage, with the exception of the first two days, when she encountered a heavy gale from the southwest. She passed Cape Clear at 10 P. M. on the 3d inst., and Tuskar Light at 2 A. M. on the 4th. She was detained 12 hours at Queenstown, waiting for the mails and passengers. She left Queenstown at 4 P. M. on the 4th inst., and passed Cape Clear at 10 P. M. the same day. She had a fine run down the Irish Channel, and passed the Skerries at 4 A. M. on the 5th inst. She then had a fine run down the Channel, and passed the Isle of Wight at 10 A. M. on the 6th inst. She then had a fine run down the Channel, and passed the Isle of Wight at 10 A. M. on the 6th inst. She then had a fine run down the Channel, and passed the Isle of Wight at 10 A. M. on the 6th inst.

The Arctic brings no specie. She has 153 passengers, of whom 100 are in the steerage. Among the cabin passengers are Mr. Thackeray, the novelist, and Mr. Bancroft, the historian. Mr. Thackeray is on a visit to this country, and Mr. Bancroft is returning from his mission to England. Mr. Bancroft has been appointed Minister to Prussia, and will probably proceed to Berlin in the course of July. Mr. Thackeray will remain in this country for some time. He will probably visit Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, and Richmond. He will also visit Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago. He will return to England in the fall.

The Arctic has also brought out a number of distinguished artists, who will probably remain in this country for some time. Among them are Mr. Frith, the celebrated painter of "Ramsgate Sands," "Derby Day," and "The Railway Station;" Mr. Egg, the painter of "Past and Present," "Travelling Companions," and "Peter the Hermit;" Mr. Cope, the painter of "Charles V. at the Convent of St. Just," "Sir Thomas More and his Family," and "Reconciliation;" Mr. Ansdell, the painter of "Deer Stalking," "Highland Drovers," "Highland Cattle," and "Highland Sheep;" Mr. Webster, the painter of "Village Festival," "Village Choir," "Rustic Courtship," and "Rustic Toilet;" Mr. Lee, the painter of "Sea Shore," "Sea Weed," and "Sea Nymphs;" Mr. Goodall, the painter of "Rebecca at the Well," "Rebecca and Eliezer," and "Rebecca at the Tomb;" Mr. Lucy, the painter of "Fair Rosamond," "Queen Eleanor," and "Queen Philippa;" Mr. Cooke, the painter of "Spithead," "Off Dungeness," and "Off Beachy Head;" Mr. Dobson, the painter of "Cromwell at Dunbar," "Cromwell at Worcester," and "Cromwell at Marston Moor;" Mr. Ward, the painter of "Dante and Beatrice," "Dante and Virgil," and "Dante and Matilda;" Mr. Hemsley, the painter of "Sir Walter Raleigh," "Sir Philip Sidney," and "Sir Thomas More;" Mr. Hodgson, the painter of "Dead Game," "Dead Hare," and "Dead Partridge

FOR SALE.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 20 WEST 14TH-ST., with all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 18 WEST 14TH-ST., with all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 16 WEST 14TH-ST., with all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 14 WEST 14TH-ST., with all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 12 WEST 14TH-ST., with all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 10 WEST 14TH-ST., with all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 8 WEST 14TH-ST., with all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 6 WEST 14TH-ST., with all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 4 WEST 14TH-ST., with all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 2 WEST 14TH-ST., with all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 1 WEST 14TH-ST., with all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 3 WEST 14TH-ST., with all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 5 WEST 14TH-ST., with all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO.

FINANCIAL.

INSURANCE.

SHIPPING.

RAILROADS.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

SPORTING.

FIREWORKS.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

LOST AND FOUND.

EXCURSIONS.

STEAMBOATS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

BILLIARDS.

The New-York Times, Monday, June 13, 1859.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.